

Notiolesthus morosus, Mots. 1873, is evidently *Nyct. rotundicollis*, Westw. 1842; and *morosus* will have to stand, on account of the earlier *rotundicollis*.

14. *Nuptis* and *Augolesthus* are at present unknown to me.

Above I have proposed the generic name *Taraxides* for *Nyct. sinuatus*, &c. This genus, with *Deriles* and *Amenophis*, is remarkable for the deeply excavated mesosternum, the sides of the excavation being angular in front.

The three may be distinguished as follows:—

- A. Four posterior tibiæ channelled nearly the whole length of their outer edge.
 - a. Antennæ with the joints slightly serrate from the fifth joint *Deriles*.
 - b. Antennæ with the joints broader and strongly serrate from the fourth joint *Amenophis*.
- B. Four posterior tibiæ cylindrical, not channelled .. *Taraxides*, n. g.

From a note just received from Prof. Westwood respecting some species of *Nyctobates* described by him, it is clear that *N. hypocrita*, *mærens*, and *punctatus* must be placed with *Taraxides*, and *N. lugens*, Mots., will sink as a synonym of *mærens*, W. *N. transversalis*, Westw., will belong to *Deriles*. *N. brevicornis*, W., remains unknown to me: it "has the hind tibiæ cylindrical, except at one third of distal end, which has a slight impression gradually widening to the tip; mesosternum with the hind half convex, but with a groove on each side; metasternum with a central impression, scarcely distinct in front, but deeper in its hind part." It is evidently a *Setenis*.

XXVII.—*Description of a new Species of Chalinolobus from Australia.* By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.

Chalinolobus signifer, sp. n.

Ears and nostrils as in *Chalinolobus tuberculatus*; but behind the nostrils on the face, between and slightly in front of the eyes, an erect transverse process (like the transverse nose-leaf in *Phyllorhina*, but smaller and not concave in front) is placed. This process commences on each side at a short distance from the eye; and its free upper margin is regularly convex.

Wings from the base of the toes; tail wholly contained within the interfemoral membrane; postcalcaneal lobe well

developed, nearly as large as, and similar to, that in *C. tuberculatus*.

Upper inner incisors long and slender, with a second, very small, external cusp; upper outer incisor, on each side, very small, scarcely as long as the cingulum of the inner incisor. Second upper premolar close to the canine; the first small premolar in the angle between the canine and the second premolar, and visible only with aid of a lens. Lower incisors very small, trifold, not crowded. First lower premolar scarcely equal to half the second premolar in vertical extent.

Length (of an adult male preserved in alcohol), head and body 1.95 inch, tail 1.75, head 0.55, ear 0.4, tragus 0.18, forearm 1.4, thumb 0.25, second finger 2.5, fourth finger 1.9, tibia 0.6, foot and claws 0.3.

Hab. Queensland. Type in the collection of the British Museum.

XXVIII.—*Contributions to the Study of the chief Generic Types of the Paleozoic Corals.* By JAMES THOMSON, F.G.S., and H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History in the University of St. Andrews.

[Continued from p. 128.]

[Plates XII., XIV., XV., XVI., & XVII.]

Genus LITHOSTROTION.

Lithostrotion, Lhwyd, Lithophyl. Britann. Ichnographia, epist. 5, tab. xxiii. 1699.

Gen. char. Corallum compound, fasciculate or astræiform. Corallites surrounded by a complete epitheca; an imperfect or ill-defined accessory wall is usually present. Septa well developed, the primary septa extending from the outer wall nearly to (or sometimes quite to) the columella. A compact, styliform, laterally compressed columella is present. Central area of each corallite formed by irregular, generally somewhat elevated tabulæ. Between the central tabulate area and the wall the interseptal loculi are filled with dissepiments, producing in longitudinal sections a series of small lenticular cells arranged in layers which are directed upwards and outwards.

The corallum in *Lithostrotion* is never simple. Sometimes it is fasciculate, and is composed of more or less cylindrical flexuous corallites; at other times the corallum is astræiform,